Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register Nomination Form

1 Title of Documentary Heritage Item or Collection (max 10 words)

The title will be used for such activities as publicity and certificates of inscription.

Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah:Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100)

2 Summary (max 200 words)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated, and the reasons for proposing it. Include the type of document heritage such as manuscripts, papers, film etc. Highlight the nature, uniqueness and significance of the nominated documentary heritage.

This manuscript is classified as a historiographical genre that contains the history of the origin of the kings and the formation of the state of Kedah, Malaysia which provides a valuable insight into the evolution of historiographical works by palace writers of the Kedah Malay sultanate in the early 20th century.

In terms of periodicity, the manuscript begins with the first king of Kedah, Maharaja Derbar Raja who hailed from Persia (the date of his arrival was not stated by Muhammad Hassan). However, the earliest date clearly stated in the manuscript as 531 AH, corresponds to 1136AD, when Sheikh Abdullah from Yemen, converted Seri Paduka Maharaja Derbar Raja to Islam and renamed him Sultan al-Muzaffar Shah. The last part of the manuscript marks two important dates: the relationship and conflicts between the governments of Kedah and Siam and British interference until the signing of The Bangkok Treaty in 1909.

The historical value is not only in the written accounts of events depicting the sociocultural development of Kedah it is also in the inclusion of rules of governance. Therefore, this historiographical work is one of the most important sources of information on the socio-cultural history of the Malay World that exists today.

3 Nominator/s Contact details

3.1 Name of nominator/s (person/s or organisation/s)

Department of National Heritage

3.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Department of National Heritage is the focal point and the the Chaiperson for MOW National Committee since 2007.

3.3 Contact person/s

Mr Mohamad Muda Bin Bahadin

3.4 Contact details

Name	Address
Department of National Heritage	Blok A & B, Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad, Jalan Raja, 50050 Kuala Lumpur.

Telephone	Email
+603-21479009 +603-21479011 (Secretary)	muda@heritage.gov.my / info@heritage.gov.my

4 Declaration of Authority

I certify that I/we have the authority to nominate the documentary heritage described in this document to the Asia Pacific Regional Memory of the World Register. All nominators must sign here. (A signed support letter from the nominators' National Commissions is required when the nomination is from two or more Member States. See Section J in the Process document for more details)

Name	Position
Mr Mohamad Muda Bin Bahadin	Deputy Director General
Address Department of National Heritage Blok A & B, Bangunan Sultan Abdul Samad, Jalan Raja, 50050 Kuala Lumpur.	Email muda@heritage.gov.my / info@heritage.gov.my

Signature/s of nominator/s.....

5 Legal Information

5.1 Owner/s of the documentary heritage (name and contact details, if different from the nominator/s)

Name	Address
Pusat Dokumentasi Melayu, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, (The Malay Documentation Center, Institute of Language and Literature Age Malaysia)	Menara Dewan Bahasa, Jalan Dewan Bahasa, 50460 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA
Telephone +603-21479545	Email alim@dbp.gov.my khidmat1@dbp.gov.my

5.2 Custodian/s of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner/s)

Name	Address
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Institute of Language and Literature Agency Malaysia)	Menara Dewan Bahasa, Jalan Dewan Bahasa, 50460 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.
Telephone	Email
+603-21479009 +603-21479011 (Secretary)	hazami@dbp.gov.my

Please note: Written permission for nomination of this item from the Owners and/or Custodian/s if different from the nominator **must be attached** to this Nomination Form

5.3 Legal status

Provide details of the legal and administrative powers for the preservation of the documentary heritage.

1) *Act A930, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Act(Amendment and Extension), 1995*.

2) *Inventory under the Department of National Heritage*

5.4 Accessibility

Describe how the documentary heritage may be accessed

Any access restrictions should be explicitly stated below (for instance if advance permission is required, or if general access is not permitted by tradition or custom of the originating community).

The Manuscript is well kept in a closed access room. Digital copies are available for research purposes. Permission is granted to access the original document which is under strict supervision within the library premise. Photocopying from the record is strictly prohibited. A microfilm copy is available by request at a specified charge.

5.5 Copyright status

Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection, if known.

The answer to this question is not taken into account when determining whether the nominated documentary heritage meets the criteria for inscription.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka
[Institute of Language and Literature Agency Malaysia]

Permission to research, publish, and photographed are required from the institution.

6 Details of the Nominated Documentary Heritage

6.1 Exact title of the documentary heritage

Give the exact title of the nominated documentary heritage and the exact name of the nominating institution/s.

Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State *(MS100)*

6.2 Type of documentary heritage

Describe the type/s of documentary heritage. Examples include papers, photos, digital, maps, manuscripts, film etc.

Manuscripts

6.3 Catalogue or registration details

Give the catalogue or registration details for the item or collection.

A nominated collection or archival fonds must be finite, with clear beginning and end dates. If the catalogue or registration details are too long, provide a description of the contents with sample catalogue entries, accession or registration numbers. Or you can add the catalogue/registration details as an appendix, or provide a link to an online inventory.

Registered as MS 100. Contains 146 pages, measuring 32 cm x 21 cm.

Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) was produced in 1927. It consists of the history and genealogy of the state of Kedah start from 390 Hijrah until 1345 Hijrah (= AD 1926).

6.4 Images of the documentary heritage.

Three to six digital images of the documentary heritage should be provided as attachments to this form. By providing the images you are agreeing that they can be used by MOWCAP for the purpose of promoting Memory of the World e.g. newsletters, website etc. Please clearly note on this form if you do not wish MOWCAP to use the images for publicity or promotional purposes (for instance if not permitted by tradition or custom of the originating community).

- As attached –

6.5 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

Set out the history of the item or collection - its 'life story' or provenance - from the time when it was created to its place in your institution. This is critical to the item or collection's authenticity. You may not know all the details, but give as comprehensive an account of the item or collection's provenance as you can.

The *Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100)* manuscript is Kedah state historiography written by Enche' Muhammad Hassan bin Dato' Kerani Muhammad Arshad on January 5, 1927. He was the Secret Secretary of the Sultan (To' Kerani Rahsia Raja), a Kedah palace official, and Secret Clerk during the reign of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah (1882–1943). This manuscript has 146 pages and is in the custody of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. The original manuscript belonged to Enche' Soda bin Mohd. Hassan, who presented it to the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

The original manuscript has been kept by Muhammad Hassan himself for a long time and later inherited by his son, Mr. Soda. After being kept by him for some time, it was presented to the Language and Library Hall.

Regarding Mr. Soda's name, there are several writings that state his name is 'Cik Soda binti Muhammad Hassan', which indicates a name for a woman. However, Mohd Zahid informed that his accurate name is "Enche' Soda". (Ibrahim Bakar Langkawi. 2018. "At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Analisis Perbandingan Teks*".* Kertas kerja dalam *Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia*. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)

This historiography work is considered an official history given that, as an author in the early 20th century, Muhammad Hassan was still bound by the conventions of Malay sultanate historical writing, which were to base one's writing on palace sources; in fact, one must follow the dictates of the ruling sultan. Besides, after Hassan completed the manuscript in 1927, it was printed the following year by Jelutung Press which was owned by Syed Sheikh al-Hadi and was active at that time at No. 555, Jelutung Road, Penang. The manuscript, which comprised 440 pages, was printed in Jawi script on 7 Rabiulawal 1347 (1928).

6.6 Bibliography

Provide a list of at least 3 published sources that have been produced using the nominated documentary heritage.

A bibliography provides evidence that the documentary heritage has been used by scholars, and knowledge of its impact and influence is in the public domain. It is a good idea to cite the works of scholars from outside your own country, as well as local scholars, to demonstrate this influence.

Kamariah Abu Samah and Wan Salhah Megat Ahmad, ed. 2006. *Katalog Manuskrip Melayu: koleksi Pusat Dokumentasi Melayu*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Other references relating to the heritage;

Al-Tarikh Salasilah dan Sejarah Negeri Kedah Darulaman. (Manuskrip), 1927. MS100. (Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka).

Muhammad Hassan bin Dato' Kerani Muhammad Arshad. 1928. *At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah Darulaman*. Pulau Pinang: Jelutung Press.

Muhammad Hassan bin Dato' Kerani Muhammad Arshad. 1968. *Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Muhammad Hassan bin Dato' Kerani Muhammad Arshad. 2018. *At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah*. Kedah: Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Kedah.

Ibrahim Bakar Langkawi. 2018. "At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Analisis Perbandingan Teks". Kertas kerja dalam *Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia*. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.

Jelani Harun. 2018. "ASNK sebuah karya agung Melayu". Kertas kerja dalam *Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia*. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.

Wan Shamsudin Mohd Yusof. 2018. "Beberapa persoalan penting mengenai Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah dalam konteks pensejarahan kesultanan Kedah". Kertas kerja dalam *Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh*

Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.

Jelani Harun, 2006. "*Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah*: Muhammad Hassan dan Kepengarangan Istana Melayu Awal Abad ke-20" dlm. Rogayah A. Hamid & Mariyam Salim (peny.). *Kesultanan Melayu Kedah*. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, hlm. 15-52.

Mohd. Isa Othman, 2006. "*Salasilah atau Tarikh Kerajaan Kedah* dalam Konteks Pensejarahan Awal Abad ke-20" dlm. Rogayah A. Hamid & Mariyam Salim (peny.). *Kesultanan Melayu Kedah*. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, hlm. 1-14.

Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad. "Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: ilmu pustaka agung bangsa Melayu" dlm. *Dewan Sastera* 7: 21, hlm. 44-48, Julai 2021.

Falarti, Maziar Mozaffari, 2013. *Malay Kingship in Kedah: Religion, Trade, and Society*. Petaling Jaya: SIRD.

Siti Hawa Haji Salleh. 2009. "Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa dan Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: paparan ketuanan dan kekuasaan Melayu zaman silam". Kertas kerja dalam *Seminar Kebangsaan Kekuasaan dalam Sastera Melayu Nusantara*. Dewan Kuliah A, USM, Pulau Pinang, 25-26 Julai 2009.)

Khoo Kay Kim. 1981. "Penulisan akademik sejarah Kedah". Kertas kerja dalam *Konvensyen Sejarah Negeri Kedah*. Wisma Negeri, Alor Star, Kedah, 28 November – 1 Disember 1981.

Warisan mahawangsa Kedah. 2006. Kedah: Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Kedah.

Wan Shamsudin Mohd Yusof. 2014. *Kedah dalam warisan sejarah*. Kedah: Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Kedah.

Wan Shamsudin Mohd Yusof. 1999. *Salasilah Kesultanan Kedah Darul Aman - satu analisa dan perbandingan*. Kedah: Majlis Kebudayaan Negeri Kedah Darul Aman.

Windstedt, R. O., History of Kedah. *JSBRAS*, No. 81, 1920.

Windstedt, R. O., Notes on the History of Kedah. *JMBRAS*, Volume IV, Part 3, 1936.

Norasyilah Kamaruddin, 2006. "*Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah*". Latihan ilmiah Sarjana Muda Sejarah. Jabatan Sejarah, Universiti Malaya.

Aisyah Kamaruddin, 2011. "*Salasilah atau tarikh kerajaan Kedah sebagai sumber sejarah*". Latihan ilmiah Sarjana Muda Sejarah. Jabatan Sejarah, Universiti Malaya.

Amir Rullah Mohd Noor, 2017. "*Konflik politik dalam pemerintahan kesultanan Melayu dalam naskhah Tuhfat Al-Nafis dan Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah*". Latihan ilmiah Sarjana Muda Sejarah. Jabatan Sejarah, Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Mohd. Isa Othman, 1995. "Al-tarikh salasilah negeri Kedah dalam konteks penulisan sejarah Kedah" dlm. Md. Noor Salleh, *Cetera*. Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia, hlm. 27-51.

Muhammad Safwan Mohd A'seri. 2014. "Strategi peperangan Kedah menentang Siam pada tahun 1821 hingga 1842: berdasar teks Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah". *Purba: Jurnal Persatuan Muzium Malaysia*, hlm. 74-89.

Wan Yahya bin Wan Mohd. Taib Temenggong. 1911. *Salasilah atau tarikh kerajaan Kedah*. Pulau Pinang: The British Malaya Press Ltd.

Jelani Harun. "Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah dan Silsilah Raja-raja Berunai pengislaman Raja secara bersemuka" dlm. *Dewan Sastera* 5: 21, hlm. 48-51, Mei 2021.

Jelani Harun. "Adab perang dalam Al- Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah". *Prosiding Seminar Serantau Persenjataan dan Pertahanan dalam Sastera dan Sains Warisan*, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, 3-4 Oktober 2018.

6.7 Names, qualifications and contact details of experts

Provide the details of three to six independent people with expert knowledge about the values and provenance of the documentary heritage who may be contacted by MOWCAP for further information on your nomination. Note that the Register Sub Committee (RSC) may also contact other experts.

The names and contact details of your referees will not be publicly disclosed by MOWCAP nor disclosed without their permission to any third party.

Name	Qualifications	Address
Dr. [redacted]		Email : [redacted] Phone
Name Dr. [redacted]	Qualifications Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Philology of Malay Manuscript, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London.	Address Email Phone

I certify that the above named experts have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination to the Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register.

Signature [signature] . Full name **Mr Mohamad Muda Bin Bahadin**

Date 15/4/2024

7 Authenticity and Integrity

7.1 Authenticity and Integrity

Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? For example, has its identity and provenance been reliably established; are supplementary parts being kept elsewhere and not included in the nomination; has it been altered or damaged; are sections or pages missing; is part of the documentary heritage lost?

The nominated documentary heritage is authentic and reliable. It is well preserved by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP). The ownership of the original manuscript by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka is very important in the context of its existence, which can still be read in its original form without any addition or modification from other authors.

The original manuscript belonged to Enche' Soda bin Mohd. Hassan, who presented it to Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka on November 23, 1962. The original copy may have been kept for a long time by Muhammad Hassan himself, which was then inherited by his son Encik Soda. After being kept by him for some time, it was presented to the Language and Library Hall. Regarding Mr. Soda's name, there are some writings that state his name is 'Cik Soda binti Muhammad Hassan', which indicates a name for a woman. However, Mohd Zahid's information that his name is "Enche' Soda" is more accurate. *(Ibrahim Bakar Langkawi. 2018. "At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Analisis Perbandingan Teks". Kertas kerja dalam Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)*

The absence of other copies of *Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah:* Genealogical History of Kedah State *(MS100)* manuscript may be related to the emergence of printing institutions in Penang around the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Shortly after it was written by Muhammad Hassan in 1927, the Jawi manuscript was printed by Jelutung Press, Penang, in 1928. Jelutung Press was a printing company owned by Syed Syeikh al-Hadi that was active in Penang at that time and had an address at No. 555, Jelutung Road, Penang. The manuscript was printed in Jawi script on Rabiulawal 1347 (1928), which consists of 440 pages. In 1968, the manuscript found in the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka was transliterated into Rumi letters by Mohd. Zahid Mohd. Shah and published by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka with the title Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah. *(Jelani Harun. 2018. ("ASNK sebuah karya agung Melayu". Kertas kerja dalam Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)*

In 1968, Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) was transliterated by Mohd. Zahid bin Mohd. Shah and published by DBP. This is another continuous effort by the printing institution to bring the Kedah historical text to the public.

8 Primary criteria: Regional Significance

More details on what is required for each criterion are provided in the MOWCAP Register Process document available on the MOWCAP website

You only need to provide information for criteria that are relevant to your nomination

8.1 Historical Significance

What does the documentary heritage tell us in relation to the history of the Asia Pacific region as a whole, or to a sub-region such as Central, South, Southeast, East Asia or Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, Australasia?

The information recorded by Muhammad Hassan in this manuscript includes the opening of the state, the introduction of Islam, relations with the Portuguese and the Dutch through the purchase of cannons, the request for the surrender of Penang by Francis Light to the East India Company, treaty letters and so on. Thus, the importance of Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) can be classified as a historical work that is factual in nature compared to the historical patterned literary works that existed before.

The writing is closer to the characteristics of modern historiography, including telling current events and including dates about an event. Through the text, the various forms of Kedah's early relationship with Siam, Aceh, Bugis, Java, Malacca, Perak and other states in Malaya can be known to today's readers. In fact, the text became an important historical document in examining the early relations between Kedah and the outside world such as with the Siamese and the British around the 19th century to the early 20th century. Among the main things that got the author's attention include the genealogy of the King of Kedah, the opening of the state and the city, the arrival of Islam, the role of dignitaries, marriages and deaths, wars with foreign countries, the King's departure, messengers and reception of guests, strengthening the social and administrative system; as well as relations with the English. *(Jelani Harun, 2006. "Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Muhammad Hassan dan Kepengarangan Istana Melayu Awal Abad ke-20" dlm. Rogayah A. Hamid & Mariyam Salim (peny). Kesultanan Melayu Kedah. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, hlm. 15-52.)*

At the beginning of the writing, the initial date given is the Hijrah year only, without the AD year. Next, the complete migration date is recorded. The date 531H is equivalent to 1136 AD, which is when Kedah accepted Islam. (p. 29). This is different from Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa, which does not record any year or date of each important event at all. *(Wan Shamsudin Mohd Yusof. 2018. "Beberapa persoalan penting mengenai Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah dalam konteks pensejarahan kesultanan Kedah". Kertas kerja dalam Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)*

Besides, Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) has apparently upheld the validity of the facts, especially in recording the arrival of Islam in Kedah which is in 531 Hijrah equivalent to 1136 AD. There is a complete record of the reign of each sultan and its dates in eight government centers up to the time of Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah (26th Sultan of Kedah, 1882-1943) *(Wan Shamsudin Mohd Yusof. 2014. Kedah dalam warisan sejarah. Kedah: Persatuan Sejarah Malaysia Cawangan Kedah.)*

This traditional of Malay palace authorship which is rich in historical sources, has been grouped as one of the important Malay masterpieces of the early 20th century. This work displays the height of the nation's philosophy, which has to do with ethics, epistemology, and aesthetics. *(Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad. "Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: ilmu pustaka agung bangsa Melayu" dlm. Dewan Sastera 7: 21, hlm. 44-48, Julai 2021.)*

8.2 Form and Style Significance

Is the document an outstanding example of its type?

This criterion refers to the physical nature of the documentary heritage. Is the documentary heritage a particularly fine exemplar of its type; does it have outstanding qualities of beauty and craftsmanship; is it a new or unusual type of carrier or is it an example of a type of document that is now obsolete or superseded?

In many great Malay manuscripts, the height of the nation's philosophy and the delicacy of Malay language and literature are showcased, which are very special, rich in written and implied meaning and metaphors and similes that symbolise common sense, manners, and politeness of the Malay authorship of the age. The characteristics of history writing and national etiquette found in Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) are capable of triggering various interpretations in the appreciation of society throughout the ages.

8.3 Social Community or Spiritual Significance

Is the documentary heritage attached to a specific existing community and demonstrably significant? Information should be provided on what the nominated item represents and how this attachment is expressed.

Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is a Malay manuscript that resulted from the heyday of the institution of the Malay Sultanate in the State of Kedah at the beginning of the 20th century, especially under the auspices of the Malay Sultanate tradition. The works during that period show the characteristics of literature that has received a clear influence from Islam, the source of Malay civilization. The palace is the center of civilization where knowledge grows and where scholars and intellectuals gather to produce the best works in the history of Malay civilization.

Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) also contains state etiquette that includes advice and guidance for government to the king and courtiers. The values in the text are not only presented as a series of facts, but are mixed with national values based on customs and spirituality. As is well known, the history of the Kedah sultanate left several manuscripts related to customary law, but no work related to national guidance has ever been found in other manuscripts. Therefore, the information about statehood in Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is a very valuable source for tracing the height and wisdom of the manners of the Kedah government in the past, including the manners of the king, the manners of war, the manners of temenggung, and the manners of the king's advisers.

In the Malay community, a figure born would be remarked upon as the superiority of a nation's civilization that crosses the era, a model, icon, or role model for the next generation where Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) provides many biographies of kings, dignitaries, and famous scholars in the state of Kedah, among them Sultan Mahmud Syah 1, Sultan Muhammad Jiwa, Tengku Anom, and Sheikh Abdul Jalil.

In the political context of Malay nationalism, the characteristics of a great Malay manuscript should display the basic principles of government and nation-building that are based on the culture of life of the Malay community, pure values, patriotic spirit, and love and pride for the nation and clearly show the basic characteristics of the establishment of the institution of the Malay sultanate, the rules of stability in government governance, the power of legislation, and its link with the characteristics of Islamic statehood. All these elements can be found significantly in Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100), especially when Kedah faced conflict with the Siamese, Bugis, Acehnese, and British. (Jelani Harun. 2018. (*"ASNK sebuah karya agung Melayu". Kertas kerja dalam Bengkel*

Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)

The variety of events stated in Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) prove that the author is diligent in understanding palace-centric writing. Among the dominant narratives is the history of the Kedah government's diplomatic tussle with foreign governments. Undoubtedly, establishing diplomatic relations requires great tact and being surrounded by skilled royal advisers and rulers who have arbitrariness in making any decisions. The great story of this diplomatic relationship begins when the author describes a solution based on reverse psychology to deal with the challenge of the opponent. This technique is effective in influencing thought patterns and actions to be taken. This event can be traced through the relationship between the governments of Kedah and Aceh. *(Salmah Jan Noor Muhammad. "Al-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: ilmu pustaka agung bangsa Melayu" dlm. Dewan Sastera 7: 21, hlm. 44-48, Julai 2021).*

To this day, no manuscript written by Kedah authors in the past has been found to specifically touch on the rules of governance in the same manner as works such as Taj al-Salatin, Bustan al-Salatin or Nasihat al-Muluk, whose contents comprise various advice and guidelines on administration for rulers. The existence of these elements in Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is thus a significant matter and increases the value of the manuscript as a Malay world literary heritage.

Given the importance of this manuscript among the historians' community today, many previous studies by many scholars on Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) include the studies of Mohd. Isa Othman (2006) and Shamsudin Mohd. Joseph (2014). The most recent study is found in Malay Kingship in Kedah: Religion, Trade and Society by Falarti (2013, p. 31), which looks at Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) as a source of Kedah history.

Besides, the combination of important historical elements and rules of governance makes Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) a great Malay work that is special and relevant for all times and is republished by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, or Yayasan Karyawan or the Kedah Palace as a great Malay work.

9 Regional Significance: Comparative criteria

The item or collection should be compared to similar items or collections, whether on any of the Memory of the World registers or not. The comparison should outline the similarities between the nominated documentary heritage has with others as well as the differences, and the reasons that make the nominated documentary heritage stand out. The comparative analysis should aim to explain the importance of the nominated documentary heritage in its national, regional and even international context (if applicable).

The purpose of the comparative analysis is to show that the nominator has tried to find any existing duplicates or other similar examples of the item or collection, and to demonstrate that there is room for this item or collection to be included on the MOWCAP Regional Register.

This manuscript written by Muhammad Hassan bin Dato' Kerani Muhammad Arsyad deserves to be classified as traditional historical writing because the language resembles the works of traditional times such as Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa, Sulalatus Salatin (Malay History), Hikayat Aceh, Hikayat Banjar, or The Story of the Kings of Pasai, as an example. However, the Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) can be classified as a historical work of the transition period between traditional and modern writing. In addition, if viewed from the genre point of view, this Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is not entirely the same as other Malay manuscripts, as it turns out above. The Manuscripts of Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa, Sulalatus Salatin (Malay History), Hikayat Aceh, Hikayat Banjar, and Hikayat Raja-raja Pasai are always considered to be the result of traditional Malay literature, which is included in the genre of 'historical literature'. Seen from this angle, Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100)is clearly produced as a 'historical work'. *(Ibrahim Bakar Langkawi. 2018. ("At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Analisis Perbandingan Teks". Kertas kerja dalam Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)*

9.1 Uniqueness or Rarity

Provide the results of the comparative analysis. Can the documentary heritage be described as unique (the only one of its kind ever created) or rare (one of a few survivors from a larger number)?

From a genre point of view, Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is not the same as other prominent manuscripts in the Malay world such as Manuscript Hikayat Merong Mahawangsa, Sulalatus Salatin (Malay History), Hikayat Aceh, Hikayat Banjar and Hikayat Raja-raja Pasai of the traditional Malay literature genre which is included in the genre of 'historical literature', 'literary work' or 'literary work'.

Besides, there is no other manuscript like Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) in terms of the most complete genealogy of the Kings of Kedah. In fact, if there is an issue arising in terms of the legitimacy of the relatives of the Kings of Kedah, this manuscript will be the main reference that can be relied upon.

In addition, Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is the only one of its kind ever created and there are no other similar versions copied from this manuscript. The absence of other copies of Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) manuscripts may be related to the emergence of printing institutions in Penang around the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Shortly after it was written by Muhammad Hassan in 1927, the Jawi manuscript was printed by Jelutung Press, Penang, in 1928. Jelutung Press was a printing company owned by Syed Syeikh al-Hadi that was active in Penang at that time and had an address at No. 555, Jelutung Road, Penang. The manuscript was printed in Jawi script on Rabiulawal 1347 (1928), which consists of 440 pages. In 1968, the manuscript found in the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka was transliterated into Rumi letters by Mohd. Zahid Mohd. Shah and published by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka with the title Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah. *(Jelani Harun. 2018. "ASNK sebuah karya agung Melayu". Kertas kerja dalam Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018).*

Therefore, with the factors mentioned above, Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) is very worthy of being listed by UNESCO, as an important work from the Malay world (Ibrahim Bakar Langkawi. 2018. "At-Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Analisis Perbandingan Teks". Kertas kerja dalam *Bengkel Pencalonan Manuskrip Al-Tarikh Salasilah Kedah Darulaman sebagai Warisan Dunia*. Muzium Negeri Kedah, Kedah, 16 Ogos 2018.)

10 Gender

Gender equality is one of two global priorities of UNESCO. If there are any specific aspects of the nomination that relate to gender equality, please describe them in detail, explaining what the nominated documentary heritage tells us about the lives of women and girls in Asia and the Pacific, and any impacts on women and girls or on gender equality in the region.

- **Nil-**

11 Statement of Significance

Provide a summary of the points made under the primary and comparative criteria, and the test of authenticity and integrity. Why is the documentary heritage important to the world and what has its impact been beyond the boundaries of a single Asia Pacific state?

The summary should be about 300-600 words

The content of Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) presents the history of the Kedah sultanate, which is in line with the history of the country. The existence of some aspects of myths, legends, and unusual stories in the early part of the work provides a background to the formation of Kedah's history and can be accepted as a heritage image that enriches the Malay Great Work.

In addition, the content of Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) expresses a diversity of thought including history, economy, politics, culture and social, in addition to the narration of the initial phase involving the development process, the development of progress, glory, as well as the challenges faced to ensure the continuity of the government and administration of the Kedah government runs smoothly. In addition, it is also told about the power of British imperialism in Kedah.

This manuscript is complete and is regarded as a masterpiece in the genre of historiography because of its writing which brings together important records, both written and implied, that are very valuable in the history of the Malay world sultanate which is based on one of the Malay states, Kedah.

The tradition of Malay palace authorship, which is rich in historical sources, has placed it as one of the important Malay masterpieces of the early 20th century. This work displays the height of the nation's philosophy, which has to do with ethics, epistemology, and aesthetics. Therefore, if this manuscript is lost, then there will be an extinction of the element of Malay wisdom which is very important in relation to one of the civilizations of the Malay world.

The significance of the information contained in the Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) which fills the gap in understanding one of the great Malay Sultanate makes it extremely valuable in the history of the Malay world should be recognized as a great Malay manuscript that came about in the early 20th century, and should also be elevated as an important Malay world literary work.

12 Risk Assessment

12.1 Condition

Describe the physical condition of the documentary heritage.

The condition of this manuscript is less than satisfactory because the ink used has spread into the paper. However, in general, the entire content can still be read and understood to convey the meaning that the writer wishes to convey.

12.2 Threat/Risk

Detail the nature and scope of threats to the nominated documentary heritage. For example, poor storage, climate, control of access.

Malaysia is a tropical country located in a tropical region which brings heavy rainfall almost throughout the year. Floods and landslides are adverse effects of the monsoon seasons, which also affect our building storage. In order to protect, great emphasis has been focused on the building and maintenance. The relative humidity and storage temperature are monitored frequently (at least twice a day) by the special personnel.

13 Preservation and Access Management Plan

Management Plan

Are there management plans to preserve and provide access to the nominated documentary heritage?

YES

If YES, describe or attach a summary of the plan or plans.

This copy is stored in an air-conditioned room in a fireproof cabinet and has special rules for reference.

1. Present status: Well preserved and bound.

2. Preservation condition:
   2.1 Temperature : 18-22 degrees centigrade
   2.2 Humidity: 50-55%
   2.3 Sunlight: No sunlight is allowed

3. Security and safety:
   The manuscript is arranged according to the manuscript number. It is bound, well preserved and kept in a fire-resistant cabinet with a security door that can be accessed by the authorized librarian. Preventive measures against fire, rain, etc are taken to ensure the safety of this manuscriptr. Insurance protection is being provided to secure the manuscript from theft, fire, burglary and disaster.

4. History of preservation:
   The manuscript was preserved by deacidification, repair and lamination. A microfilm copy was produced as a duplicate and digitization was done to enable the heritage to be accessed via online portals as well as to preserve priceless cultural manuscript. A replica is planned to place the heritage on display in the Malay Literary Museum of Malay Language and Literary, Institute of Language and Literature, Malaysia.

5. The manuscript is well kept in an acid-free paper file.

14 Consultation with Stakeholders

Provide details of consultation with stakeholders about this nomination. Stakeholders include communities with an involvement in the documentary heritage, owners and custodians of the documentary heritage and scholars who research the documentary heritage

Through a series of consultations with stakeholders including those held on 17 March 2023 and 28 August 2023 during the Memory of the World National Committee Meeting, which was held at the Department of National Heritage in principle, all stakeholders involved agreed and supported the Al –Tarikh Salasilah Negeri Kedah: Genealogical History of Kedah State (MS100) nomination under the Memory of the World Program (MOWCAP). In addition, the Memory of the World Nomination Workshop organized by the Dept. of National Heritage was also held on 16 to 18 May 2023 to discuss this manuscript further and in detail. Apart from that, the effort to nominate the manuscript was widely discussed during the Nomination Workshop for the nomination under the Memory of the World Programmed involving stakeholders as well which was held at the Kedah State Museum, Kedah on 16 August 2018.

15 Other Information to Support the Nomination

Please provide any other information that supports the inclusion of this documentary heritage collection on the Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register.

-Nil-

التاريخ سلسيله

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تلده مولائي اكن تاريخ سلسيله اين دعنى بسم الله دان دابريني تولق دعنى الحمد لله رب العالمين بكل توجي اين باكي الله بني عميليكي سكليه عالم

اما بعد اداتون كمه بغ دوندا ايه تدا هجوت سريبو تيد راتس امفت تدله ليم 1345 فد اسها ديبولن رجب جهان سري فدوك سلطان سري عبد الحميد حليم شاه . كي . سي . عيم . جي . ابني الرحوم سلطان احمد تاج الدين مكوام شاه يڠ مي الاكي بڠسا انتكي دولين ابركاسم راتس تتت كداجان نكري قدح دار الامان دان فد ماس ني دلمفون مكوسان سلطان يڠ مي اكند افتراون دل نشكا ابراهيم سي . عيم . جي . سي . وي . او . يڠ مي اريجين . مكد نشكالا ايه بريتند كوروي مظاهير كن تاريخ سلسيله اين سنداي دكرهوي اولده ايسي نكري جكد تد جنف عله تيند ايه . بعد اين بله تاريخ سلسيله مولائي محمد كاتانه سڠكار اماسين اداتون اصل جترا اين دهولو دوندا ظاهير نبي محمد صل الله عليه والسلام تيد راتس سمبيلن تدله تاهون 360 بر مولا كتا يڠ امفون جترا اين فد زمان ايه ادا كفوع مها راج اصلن دوندا بسا هندوستان مكلف منصلوق تانه جاوا دغى سكل تنترا ون دفاكي دغى برماس سڠكريد براوكام لهندو مكد منصلوقله مريكيد سلوروه تانه جاوا هڠسا اوڠ جاوا تون مڠيكيد ن عادن لهندو اخيرت برنجه بله سكل اوڠ جاوا لاري بر عبر اڠ دودق كسلطان تولوكند سلطان تدله سڠفه عبر اڠ كتانه سڠكار اماسين لاري بر عبر اڠ ايه برماس سڠكريد مڠسا كن ملايو اداتون فد اماسين ايه تركتان دغى برماس سڠكريد مكد لام كلمان بر تمبيد ٢٥ مريكيد عبر اڠ دوندا تانه جاوا كتانه سڠكار اماسين مڠسا كن مڠي ماري سرانس تاهون 700 دهولو دوندا ظاهير نبي محمد صل الله عليه وسلم لبيلله تام تانه سڠكار اماسين تد مشهور لده مڠسا كن تانه ملايو اداتون مريكيد بي مكلف كتانه سڠكار اماسين ايه براوكام لهندو مكين جكد ن دوندا بسا هندوستان تولوكسد ند بدان اداماري بر عمفون راه دان بر عمفون عارة دغى مريكيد دالم حال بله مكين تد مشهور لده سبله اوتارا مڠسا كن ملايو اوڠ ملايو سبله سلاتن مكد انقله دوندا تواكل سبله اوتارا لاكدو چاي . لغسوان . بتوان . ماري مي مس

نكور

نام راج مهابر بنسليم

Perak Nang Kelau Chau yew huwa	پراء نغ کلو چو یو هوا
Perak Chom Kelau Chau Ju huwa	پراء چوم کلو چو یو هوا
Perak Pau Kelau Chau Ju huwa	پراء فی کلو چو یو هوا

نام سلطان قدح، معنی جهلس بسم

Chau Pia Saiburi	چاو فیا سئی بوری
Pia Saiburi	فیا سئی بوری

کلدان تنکو ضیاء الدین

Pia Ju Tekan Kunsun	فیا یو تکان کدسون

کلدان تنکو یوسف

Pia Saraponpipil-	فیا سراف نفیفیت

کلدان تنکو یوسف

Pia Kidai Surin	فیا کیدای سورین

نام راج لاگدران انقن

Chau Pia Nongkon Si Jamrat	چاو فیا نقدن سی تمرات
Pia buri Sakpulon	فیا بوری سقفلون
Pia Sina hunchil-	فیا سینا نوچیت

نام راج نغ عکا

Pia Ju Kebat	فیا یو کبات

نام منتری راج مهابر بسم

Sumdit- Chau Pia	سمدیت چاو فیا
Chau Pia Munteri Suriwong	چاو فیا مو نتری سوریوونغ
Pia mongkeri	فیا مو نغری
Chau Pia Palit-	چاو فیا فلیت
Perak wichit-	پراء ویچیت

نام سلتری راج مهابر بسم

Somdit- Perak Nang	سمدیت پراء نغ

AL-TARIKH
SALASILAH
NEGERI
KEDAH
Oleh
MUHAMMAD HASSAN
BIN DATO' KERANI
MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka
At-Tarikh Salasilah
Negeri Kedah
MUHAMMAD HASSAN
BIN DATO' KERANI
MUHAMMAD ARSHAD
Penyelenggara
Dr Ibrahim Bakar Langkawi